very well disposed person is now enabled once more to ite himself in peace to the pursuit of prosperous industry. be prosecution of which he undertook to participate in

affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the sment of the Territory. ceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considerthe means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part the military force of the United States The withdrawal force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savage s of the frontier, to employ or the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the rigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude, his eccasion of imperative necessity it has been done thine best results, and my satisfaction in the attainof such results by such means is greatly enhanced by onsideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the ent Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and lance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility been restored, without one drop of blood having been ed in its accomplishment, by the forces of the United

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Terri y furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciatat their just value, the events which have occurred re, and the discussions of which the government of the tory has been subject.

Ws perceive that controversy concerning its future domesis institutions was inevitable ; that no human prudence, no or of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could

have prevented this It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions game but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things Congress -legislated non the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our govwe prince It could not have legislated otherwise without dog violence to another great principle of our institutions, the prescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing retraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Teritory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the assequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government needed to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interence on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Terri-Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, wasts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the eans which the Constitution and the laws place in the

hands of the Executive. n those parts of the United States where by reason of the famed stare of the public mind, talse rumors and misrepreentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed hat it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress ectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the egularity of local elections. It needs little argument to how that the President has no such power. All government the United States rests substantially upon popular elec-The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by s intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful nes, by improper influences, by violence or by fraud. But be people of the United States are themselves the all-suffient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil dom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of The President of the United States has the power to interpose in elections, to see to their freeto canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in erritories any more than in the States. If he had such ower, the government might be republican in form, but it sould be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to rereise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly ject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the learest rights of the people of the United States.

Inwise laws equally with irregularities at elections, are, periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of ren the freest and best political institutions. But all exerience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the ght of self constitution exists in the completest form, the ttempt to remedy unwise legislation by a resort to revolutally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal intutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the dress of wrong.

confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise gislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statuteook violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subersive of the great objects for which that was ordained and stablished, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges and mmunities of citizens of the U. States, as contemplated by be organic law of the Territory. Full information in relation to recent events in this Terri-

ory will be found in the documents communicated herewith om the Departments of State and War. refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury

r particular information concerning the financial condition the government, and the various branches of the public ervice connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were the first time, more than sixty four million dolfars, and om all sources, seventy three million nine hundred and ighteen thousand one hundred and forty one dollars; which, th the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to ninety two milteen dollars. The expenditures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy two thousand four hundred and one dellars; and, including the latter, to seventy two million nine hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars, the payment on this account havare amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was \$69,129,937. There was a subsequent increase of \$2,-750,000 for the debt of Texas—making a total of \$71,879,-937. Of this the sum of \$45,525,319, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to \$30,727,129; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the pyblic debt and ten millions paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-eight million do!lars. It hese considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue om customs so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty million lars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperaive, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effectessential to Industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the tome special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to deposit all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to ttention anew to each of these subjects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly emcan scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations. ed there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure
to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress
in the development of their agricultural and the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the development of their agricultural and mineral re

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to morease the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a have made any communication in reply.

This the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition. efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most adantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the peror of the French. en is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting cently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the ser- all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of ice a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to international law. camen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratiing indication of progress creditable to it and to the country .suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to fur

a new frigates ordered by Congress are now affoat, and two strength and security.

concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the De-Partment in favor of a still further increase of our naval force. The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and lews in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision his department extends, of much interest and importance. The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal int to 9,227,878 acres; for which has been received the sam of \$8,821,414. During the same period there have been lo-cated, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purloses, 30,100,230; acres, thus making a total aggregate of 39,328, 106 acres. On the 30th September last, surveys had been made 16,872,699 acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

improvement in that branch of the service, I commend t

the department; to the pension system; to the colonization of forts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress nmendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commen-

led to your consideration. The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$10,407,868; and its gross receipts \$7,-520,801-making an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$2, 787,046. The deficiency of this department is thus \$744,000 greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, d postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of trans-

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent o some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend o their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes. The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relans with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message wrs transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of sol. from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspin- It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to diers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central wall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination | sels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per | the cutiele and cleanses it, rendering the nead lively and of the former question you were informed at the time, and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the istamus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control ever territo- annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract ries, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed | not be submitted to by the United States. this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be imposition of the outract of that republic with the Panama Bailroad Company.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contrativened to the contract of that republic with the Panama Bailroad Company.

Price 25 cents per box A liberal discount by the dozent vene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Bailroad Company. mediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration .-Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred | fect on the first of Septemper last, but the local authorities in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contem- on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution,

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain. of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two ulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the single benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and s rength, it has with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United

States and the British provinces in America. The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than \$22,000,000, exceeding several citizens of the U. States, the pillage of many others, those of the preceding year by nearly \$7,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more | to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that than \$21,000,000 - an increase of \$6,000,000 upon those of the event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce s mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty. Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. The commission has been employed a part of two sessions, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it | it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to was instituted, in consequence of a seriour difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise tain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as | for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are medito what constitutes a river. These difficulties, hewever, tating further outrages, without adequate measures for the may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, conyet been attended with success. Other governments have al- structed a railroad across the isthmus, and it has become so sought to obtain a relief to their commerce, and Denmark | the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the Euro- over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of pean Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it tiation with the U. States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones. Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our mmercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlment of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any result.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all lhe maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempted from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war-Russia-as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, G't Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America. But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not af firmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representa-tives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consid-Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration, has been but about forty-eight million do!lars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably, from that source.

These considerations will instift a reduction of the revenue. proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions-that in relation to blockades-there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of ag it, are questions of great and general interest; it being what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always centended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, 'that privateering is and remains abolishthe Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon ed.' lcertainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of mari-time law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted four to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as plate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between all persons who may become possessed of public money by de-posite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of prosethe year's operations, greater security of the frontier insbitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Entensive com-Vashington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastaof the country. From recent information, we are permitted property would be still left to the depredations of public a negro woman, who died in Fauquier county, Va., Brig Albert Adams, Jones, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. &

ment, to accede to all the principles contained in the decla-ration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to stationed at Pas Christian, in Louisiana, he was in Schr. Wake, Wainright, for New York, by George Harthe abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to the habit, with his brother officers, of visiting an aged riss; with naval stores, &c effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, negress who sold butter milk On one occasion the the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile following conversation took place: capture. To effect this object it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendnecessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military ment has been presented not only to the powers which have Armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

Steamer F.

J. Lutterloh asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been must have arrived at a very advanced age, The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but ex. rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which

implete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it tion of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, and I know she's ninety." should be efficient in the character of its ordinarce, in the zeal and only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the confiscipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordinance, and in is capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar pur-

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherhonorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of ish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just e period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of con ther a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of lay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system

My views of the subject are more fully set forth in the reprocure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three ply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith per was the Boston News Letter, of 1704. In the transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France. The government of the United States has at all times reformerly, like this country, European colonies, and now inthem in active service. They are superior models of naval ar-dependent members of the great family of nations. But the decture, and with their formidable battery add largely to pubrevolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaus of ance on the part of the U. States. I shall continue my ef-

which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republies.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares a. cross the istumus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property of a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable hange, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. omatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was he government de facto; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad ompany, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it eing admitted that our vessels were entitle ! to be exempt of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject ves- have been deprived of it. It removes dand uff. strengthens ton; and although the law has not been put in force, yet the | clean right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law. during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars

tract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take efplated by the original convention will have been fully attain- and to await further instructions on the subject from the nary in its charreter, and so clearly contrary to treaty stippersisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to re- JAMES, daughter of John James, Esq. sist its execution

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your at-I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations ELIZABETH FITZ RANDOLPH, all of said county. Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and LARD, of this town, to Miss MARY BONNER, daughter other persons in or near the same, involving the death of of the late Thos. H. Blount. and the aestruction of a large amount of property belonging complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the U. States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed. The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over

show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to mainsecurity and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada. Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United

her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors the question with the U States. This request has been ac- of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons ceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after and property of the citizens of the United States in those the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from ports, and to insure to them safe passage acrds the Isthmus. vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be And it would in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjust-ment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, be-tion of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some tween Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protecsubject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending nego- tion and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America. Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the 1sthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion | Schr. Ben, Henderson, from New York, to Geo Harriss seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the Dec. 1.— United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of Schr. Agnes McLean, Moore, from all the great branches of the public service, civil and mili- Rankin & Martin; with naval stores. tary, in order to speak of the intelligence and of the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but im Martin; with naval stores. perfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor Pigott; with naval stores and pea nuts. would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosper- & Martin; with naval stores for D. Pigott. ous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and | Schr. Ella, Davis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to | Curtis; with corn. the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy

Schr. David Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Wilof our people is making of these United States the great re-public of the world. These results have not been attained Schr. F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, from Baltimore, to Russel without passing through trials and perils, by experience of & Bro.; with moze. which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood .- Schr. Lucy S. Sharpe, Sharpe, from Philadelphia, to

Our fore-fathers were trained to the wisdom which con- C. Worth; with mdze. ceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolves on the next generation to consolidate the revolution, with mdze to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which at- Lutterloh. ganize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal to J. & D. McRae & Co; with lime nstitutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains Dec. 2. Brig P. R. Hichborn, Littlefield, from Boston, to the not less noble task of maintaining and extend- Wm. M. Harriss. ingthe power of the United States. We have Schr. Open Sea, Babbage, from Providence, R. I. at length, reached that stage of the national career, Adams, Bro. & Co. the less happy condition of other republics in America, and C. & B. G. Worth. to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empi- Lutterloh. res of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance | Harriss; with cotton, wheat, naval stores, &c. and the restless spirits of enterprise of the people of the U.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my succesor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound grati-ide to the good Providence which, during the period of my adifficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemtutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 2, 1856. Oldest Negro Yet.

We have at last got hold of a particularly old negro. There have been countless cases of tolerably advanced blacks, but the case below, which we copy from an exchange, is said to be perfectly authentic, Harriss; with cotton, rough rice, &c. and finishes the list. She ought to be showed

Some time ago I sent you an account of an old ne- Dec. 1-Schr. Wave. gro man, who died in Charleston at the advanced age of 115 years. Since then I have seen a statement of Rae & Co; with lumber. aged 140. A friend, who was formerly an officer in Co.; with naval stores.

"Old woman, how old are you?"

"I dunno, Massa." "How long have you lived about here?" "O, long time, long time, massa." She then went on to relate circumstances in connection with

"Well, massa, I'se had nineteen children, and that gal, (pointing to an old woman) is the youngest,

The old woman was quite active when our informant saw her last, and attend to the sale of her buttermilk herself in preference to calling upon the "gal" whom she represented to be "too good for nothing."

EARLIEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA .-- The earli est newspaper in the New World dates back to an earlier period than our annalists generally allow .--In the " Dictionary of Dates," it is stated, in accordance with the general belief, that the first newspa-Paper Office, at London, there is, however, a copy garded with friendly interest the other States of America, sheet printed at Boston, and hearing the date of September 25th, 1690.

CARD. Having secured the services of J. HELZINGER as Cutter

to particular measures. Mr. H. comes to us with a reputation too well established to need any comment. spectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish satisfaction

in fit and workmanship. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors, &c., 38 Market street, Nov. 26.-68-1m-13-4t.

ON MONDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 75 o'clock, P. M. the entire stock of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!-Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet-imparting beauty, comf rt and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted. For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the sligh-st purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance. This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an un surpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dezen. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER,

Oct 8, 1856.---28-6m---6-6m Agent for the Proprietor. Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar

combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure Price 25 cents per box A liberal discount by the dozen or Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Edward Pigford, Esq., in New Hanogovernment of the republic. I am not yet advised of the de- ver County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. D. T. Towles, termination of that government. If a measure so extraordi- Mr. DANIEL S. BRIGHT, of Bladen County, to Miss ANNA E. MILLS, Grand-daughter of E. Pigford, Esq. Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be Mr. DENNIS AMAN, of Onslow county, to Miss RACHEL At the Bladen Springs Church, Bladen county, on the 2d

May happiness attend them both. At St. Peter's Church, Washington, N. C., on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Mr. JAMES A. WIL-

DIED.

In Fayetteville on the 30th ult., Col. CHARLES LUT-TERLOH, in the 43d year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, and for many years a citizen of Fayette-In this town, on Sunday, Nov. 30th, ANNA SHELDON daughter of Z. Latimer, aged 7 months.

At the residence of his father, in Mecklenburg county, Va. on the morning of the 24th Nov, WILLIAM T. HEN-DRICK in his 24th year.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA ARRIVED. Nov. 27 .- Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayette-

ville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. II. VanBokkelen. Nov. 28-Schr. Eldorada, Horton, from New York, to T

C. Worth ; with mdze.

Brig Palestine, Lunt, from New York, to DeRosset & Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, fm Boston, to T. C. Worth : Schr. Reporter, Berry, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley. Schr. Ella, Dole, from Charleston, to George Harriss

Venezuelan Brig Buen Amo, Shankland, from Porto Cabello, to Wm. M. Harriss. Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Matanzas, fo Kidder & Martin; with 25 hhds sugar. Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Beatty's Bridge. to George Harriss; with naval stores 29-Sehr, A J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. Nov. 29 .- Brig Allston, Nickerson, from Matanzas, to Adams, Bro. & Co. 30 .- Schr Cornelia, Potter, from New London, Ct., to J & D. McKae & Co.; with stone.

Dec. 1 .- Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, Schr. Agnes McLean, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Schr. Volant, Piver, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Dec. 1-Schr. Amelia, Moore, from Swan Point, to D

Schr. David Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard &

Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. Schr. Adele, Hobart, from Few York, to J. H. Flanner Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Favetteville, to E. tached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to or- 2-Schr. Geo. E. Prescott, Gilkey, from Camden, Me.,

in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength.

Note: Adding, Blo. 2 Co.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores. n our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, E. J.

CLEARED. Schr. George Darby, Mulliner, for Philadelphia, by T. Worth; with naval stores. Schr. W B. Scranton, Catheart, for New York, by Geo. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Nov 29-Brig Sarah, Lancaster, for Boston, by Wm. Harriss; with naval stores and cotton. Brig Matanzas, McLeod, for St. Domingo, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores. Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. Nov. 29-Schr. C. C. Stratton, Holton, for Philadelphia. by T C. Worth ; with naval stores. Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for New York, by George

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Alexandria, Va., George Harriss; with lumber. Dec. 1-Schr. Wave, Davis, for Washington, N. C., Schr. Thos. Denison, Story, for Cardenas, by J. & D. Mc-

Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh. Dec. 3 Schr. Henry Nutt, Williams, for Philadelphis, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Jos. Lawrence, Baldwin, for New Orleans, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E.

COARSE SALT. 500 BAGS (2 bushels each) COARSE WHITE TURK'S ISLAND SALT, just received. In store, and for sale in quantities to suit, by Wilmington, Dec. 5th, 1856

NOTICE. A PPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature A of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Eolia market. (now Long Creek) in New Hanover County. Dec. 5th, 1856 NOTICE.

HE-SUBSCRIBER, having at October Term, 1856, of in consequence of the low figures which buyers are offering, Duplin County Court, qualified as Administrator upon One or two small lots have sold from wharf at \$5 for pine the Estate of WM. COOPER, deceased, hereby gives gen- and \$6 for oak bbls. eral notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come eral notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims review. With moderate receipts of State brands for a against the estate, to present them within the time prescribing the plead in part of their receipts and limited transactions, the stock in first hands is accumulating and may be considered that (perhaps the only one extant) of a folio newspaper ed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their rein first hands is accumulating, and may be considered about adopted. These lands have about two tasks of trees, of He also gives notice that on the 30th of December next he will expose at public sale the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitch belonging to said estate, consisting the constant and the said of the constant and the said of the constant and the said of the constant and the con belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and kitch changed hands at \$7.25 for superfine and \$7.75 per bbl. Cooper Shop, &c. Terms made easy. Apply to JAS. M. for family—which is a decline of 25 cents, and may for family—which is a decline of 25 cents, and may FOY on the premises, or to Nov. 22d, 1856—65-tf]

Wilmington. Wagon; one Timber Wagon; three Carts; Stock Hoge,

> WM. B. MIDDLETON, Adm'r. 14-ts please settle the same by January Court, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

it should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, high er rates have to be paid BEESWAX, 70 15 .. 23 @ 25 NAVAL STORES. Turpentine, # 280 hs. BELF CATTLE, Virgin 0 00 @ 2 50 # 100 lbs...5 50 @ 7 00 Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 2 50 Hard.... 0 00 @ 1 50 Tar. #bbl. 0 00 @ 1 60 BRICKS, W M.6 00 @12 00 CANDLES, W 16. Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine. 25 @ do., in order0 00 @ Pitch .. do .. . 0 00 Sperm......35 @ Rosin, No.1,3 00 COFFEE, P 1. Java.... 16 do. No.3,1 10 @ 1 15 Laguayra 13 @ Sp'ts Turp., Rio101 @ ₩gallon....00 St Domingo .. 101 @ Varnish, #gal,26 @ COTTON, # Ib...11 @ CORN MEAL, Oils, & gallon Sperm.....2 00 @ 2 25 Linseed, rawl 15 @ ! 20 帮 bush DOMESTICS. Sheeting, #yd.8 @ do. boiled1 15 @ 1 25 Yarn, 2 15 17 @ PEA NUTS, bush.1 1740 1 30 Coas, # doz 22 @ POTATORS. Sweet, Bbush 70 @ 75 EMPTY BARRELS, each, do..0 00 @ 0 00 Spts. Turp..1 50 @ 2 00 FEATHERS, # 15.40 @ do. 2 bbl. 2 50 @ 3 00 ısн, # bbl , PROVISIONS, W Ib. Mullets ... 5 00 @ 6 50 N. C. Bacon, Mac're., No 1 00@20 00 Hams 15 do. No. 2 00@13 00 Middlings .. 11 @ Shoulders . . 101 @ do. No. 3. 5 50@ 6 50 do. No.4 0 00@ 0 00 Hog round. 13 Herrings, East 4 00@ 5 00 Western Bacon. Middlings .. 94 6 ₩ cwt....4 50 @ 5 00 Shoulders ... 75 FLOUR, N. C. brands, W bbl., N. C. Lard...15 Family 0 00 @ 7 75 West'n do... 15 Extra..... 7 25 @ 7 50 Butter24 Superfine.... 0 00 @ 7 25 Cheese 114 @ Pork, Mess, 39 bbl....20 00 621 Fine...... 6 75 @ 7 00 GRAIN, B bush. Corn 61 @ do. Prime. 00 00 Oats.....40 @ Beef, Mess .14 00 @16 00 White Beans0 00 @ 1 50 do. Fulton Pease, Cow...80 @ Market .00 00 @00 00 Rice, rough.0 00 @ 0 00

do., clean, Chickens, live, 15 @ de. dead,25 @ 30 # B...44 @ HAY, 78 100 lbs. Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00 do. dead, Tb. 121 @ 15 671 SALT, N. Carolina.0 00 @ 0 00 Alum, Bhush . . 35 Liverpool sack, English, ass'd . 45 @ ground. 90 American, ref. .51 @ do. fine.. 0 00 @ 2 00 SUGARS, # 1 do. sheer ... 0 @ hoop....0 @ Porto Rico ... 91 @ New Orle uns, 0 @ Muscovado 8 do. fm store 1 35 @ 0 00 Loaf & crush. 131 @ Liquors, # gall. (domestic.) Clarified and

Whiskey 40 @ N. E. Kum... 50 @ Granulated.11 @ SOAP, # 15 5 @ SHINGLES, # M. Brandy......50 @
do. Apple..50 @
do. Peach..75 @ Contract ...4 50 Common ... 2 00 @ 2 25 STAVES, ₩ M. W.O Bbbl.12 00 @16 00 LUMBER, # M., (River. R.O.Hhd. .00 00 @00 00 Floor. B'ds. . 8 00 @10 00 Wide do.. 6 00 @ 7 00 Ash Head'g 0 00 @12 00 Scantling .. 5 00 @ 6 00 TIMBER, WM Shipping ... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime 6 50 @ 8 00 MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba......45 @ do. inferior to VAILS, # 16.

124 TALLOW, # 15..10 @ 11 Wrought 10 @ Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c ; say on lumber 80 cents to \$1 por M .; Tar and Surpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl .- and on naval stores. when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are in-curred—*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

ordinary .. 4 00 @ 6 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange, Baltimore . . . 1 pr ct. prem. | New York,...1 Virginia } 66 Charleston ... Boston......1

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. Turpentine, per barrel, \$ 00 a \$ 45 O PHILADELPHIA. Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a Rice per 100 lbs..... TO BOSTON. Lumber, perM...... 8 00 a 8 50 Peanuts, & bushel,.....00 Rough Rice, W bushel, 00 Cotton, # bale...... 0 00 @

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4TH, 1856.

TURPENTINE -- Since 'our review of Thursday last the market has ruled unsteady, and as will be seen by reference to our table below prices have been fluctuating, closing at a decline of 5 cents on all qualities, viz: \$2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning foot up 5,143 bbls., vis:

Thursday 819 \$2 50 \$2 50 \$1 50 Friday 1,278 2 55 2 55 1 55 Saturday 150 2 55 2 55 1 55 Monday 2,082 2 55 2 55 1 55 Do 166 2 50 2 50 1 50 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-For this article the market has

ruled quiet at last week's quotation, (40 cents,) and we have but limited transactions to notice. On yesterday (Wednesday) the market was dull, with parcels offering at 40 cts. but no buyers at over 39 cts. [The parcels reported in our last as having sold on Friday on private terms, and supposed at 45 cents, should have been at 42 cents.] Sales for the week as follows: Thursday 20 bbls. at 40 cents per gallon.

Friday.......200 " 401 " " " " Saturday......60 " 40 " " " Monday306 " 40 44 44 Wednesday 200 " Rosin-In the Common article very few public transactions have taken place since our last review, and the market rules about the same. The receipts for a week or two have been small, and there is only a light stock now in first hands; -the market appears quite firm at \$1 121 per bbl. of 310 lbs., while holders generally are asking \$1 15. Sales as

Thursday, ... 2,800 bbls. at \$1 10 a \$1 15 for large size bbls. the small parcels offering, and we note a fair demand. We quote at \$3 00 a \$4 25 per bbl., as in quality. No. 2 is dull, and nominal at quotations. See table. TAR-Since our last the market for this article has ruled firm, but in consequence of the small receipts the transactions have been light, footing up only 564 bbls. The sales up to Monday were at \$1 55, but on Tuesday it advanced 5 cents, with sales at \$1 60 per bbl .- at which figure there is a moder-

BEEF CATTLE, &c .- We notice moderate receipts of beef he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call cattle, and butchers have a fair stock on hand. About 90 head brought in during the past week, and sold at 5 a 6 cents per lb., as in quality. A small drove of SHEEP was received a few days since and sold at \$3 per head; this was for an extra article, however, as ordinary quality are duff of sale at \$1 25 to \$1 50 each.

and the sales have been confined to small granaries at 80 ents per bushel. COFFEE - There is no change to make on former prices .-The dem nd is limited, and we note a fair stock in store, with good security. with small sales at prices ranging within quoted rates, as in quality. See table.

Corron-Ruled quiet at last week's figures up to Saturday, when there was considerable activity in the market, and about 1,003 bales changed hands on that day at 114 to 12 cents-being the largest day's sale of the season .-Since then there has been little or no disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the market closed rather dull .-111 cents, good middling 112 a 12 cents, and middling fair 12 cents per lb. with Spirits Turpentine barrels, and rules exceedingly dull.

A lot of 600 second hand ones sold a few days since at \$1 Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling 50 each, 30 and 60 days. Sales of a few small parcels have House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desibeen made a shade higher, but above quotation is about the rous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or mak-Eggs-Are brought in sparingly, and meet with ready sale from carts at 22 a 25 cents per dozen. FISH-Since our last review we notice the receipt of two or three parcels, nearly all of which have gone into store

FLOUR-The market has ruled very quiet since our last

GRAIN-In Corn there has been nothing worthy of report and Foreman in our Custom Department, we are now pre-pared to fill all orders for COATS, PANTS AND VESTS day to day until all are disposed of. The property will be received on Monday which changed hands on terms not made sold on a credit of six months, purchasers being required to public. Dealers have a moderate stock in store, and do give bond, with two approved securities.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year

We now have the best workmen in this country, and re
about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES.

give bond, with two approved securities.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year

about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES. ceived for a few weeks past. The supply in store has become slightly reduced, and the market is rather firmer. We Nov. 27th, 1856
covery. Those indebted to said estate, by account, will quote at 42 a 45 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality.

——Pras—The market for Com remains about as last reported. No receipts that we can learn of, and the supply

in dealers hands is small, with a fair enquiry. at 80 a 90 cents per bushel, as in quality.——RICE-F. for which the stock in store is fully sufficient. We quote

small sales at 42 a 43 cents per 1b., as in quality. HAY-The market continues to be heavily stocked with this article, and rules exceedingly dull for all descriptions. One or two small parcels have been received, and have been stored for the want of a purchaser. Our quotations in table epresent last sales, and may be considered as merely nomi-

LIME-The market is well supplied with this article, and we notice very little demand. A cargo of 1,400 casks was received on Tuesday and changed hands on terms not made public. We refer to our table for both cargo and store rates. Liquors-Domestic are in moderate supply, and market ull. We reduce quotations of Whiskey a shade, and quote from store at 40 a 42 cents per gallon, according to quality.

Molasses—We have no alteration to notice. Nothing doing except in the small way, and the stock of Cuba on market is light. We quete from wharf in hhds. at 45 cents per gallon, in quantities to suit; and from store at 50 a 52 PEA NUTS-Have arrived quite freely since our last re-

iew, and with a better demand, prices have improved 124 cents over highest quotation of this day week. We quote sales during the week at prices ranging from \$1 15 to \$1 30 per bushel, according to quality—closing at latter figure.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market continues o rule exceedingly dull. The demand from grocers is limited, and we notice a fair stock in first hands. For middlings we reduce our figures a shade, and note the sale from store of a small parcel at 11 cents per lb. No sales of hog round, and quotations nominal See table. A lot of 16,000 lbs. hams and sides (Ternessee cured) received and changed hands on Tuesday on terms not transpired-believe | at 10 } cents per lb., 90 days. The market is fully stocked with Western cured, and we notice the arrival of several lots during the week, which have gone into store. The market ules decidedly dull, and we have no sales worthy of report. We reduce figures a shade, and quote at 95 to 10 cents for middlings, and 7 a 9 cents per lb. for shoulders, according to quantity and quality .-- LARD-For this article there is considerable enquiry for retailing purposes, and there is very little if any now on market. A few small parcels N. C. make received, and were taken readily at 15 cents in bbls. and 16 cents per lb. in kegs. No sales of Western; would bring quotations in table. --- BUTTER-The market is tolerably well supplied with both N. C. and Northern, and rules steady. Small sales from store of the former at 224 cents, and the latter at 24 to 26 cents per lb., as in quality .---- Pork-The market is pretty well supplied with Northern Mess, and with a limited enquiry prices have gone dowr fully \$1. We quote small transaction from store at \$20 a \$21 per bbl., as in quantity and quality. Fresh has been brought in rather more freely, which has caused it to decline, and we quote sales at 8 to 9 cents per lb.

SALT-The market is fairly supplied, and continues to rule quite dull. For the week we note the receipt coastwise of 2,300 sacks Liverpool ground, 1,600 do. of which sold at 90 cents per sack, 90 days, and 700 do. on p ivate terms—believed at same figure. We quote from store at \$1 a \$1 10, as in quantity. Alum is also in fair stock and dull. The cargo noted in our last as on market (2,000 bushels) was closed off at 27 cents per bushel. See table for store rates, in quantities to suit. SUGAR-The stock on market is very small, and prices rule

high. See table. A lot of 25 hhds. received from Matanzas a few days since, and is held at 8 a 10 cents as in quality. SHINGLES-Off all descriptions rule decidedly dull. Nothing done in Contract. Sales of only 150,000 Comu on at \$2 TIMBER-Very little has been done in this article during the past week in consequence of the limited demand for mil ling purposes. We refer to quotations in our table, at which

tew rafts have changed hands. FREIGHTS—No change to make in coastwise rates ;—nothing new has transpired, and we continue previous quotations.

NEW YORK; Dec. 2.—Flour lower, State at \$6 a \$6 25; Southern \$6 90 a \$7 20. White wheat \$1 65 a \$1 74. Mixed corn, 71 cents; white and yellow 72 cents. Stocks firmer. BALTIMORE, Dec. 2 .- Flour firm, Howard street \$6 50 a \$6 62. Wheat declined 1 to 2 cents; red \$1 45 a \$1 48; white \$1 55 a \$1 60. Corn unchauged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28 .- The sales this day [Friday,) each 15,000 bales at previous rates. Sales of the week 15,000 bales, and stock now in hand 282,000 bales. The reeipts are now 6,000 bales excess over last year to same date. offee is now quoted 10 all.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29 .- The sales this day are 13, 000 bales, at rates showing an advance of ‡. Middling II}

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. I .- Bacon 124@13 cts. Feeswax 24@00. Coffee—Rio, 12½@13½; Laguira, ¼4@15; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton-Fair to good, 11@11½; ord. to mid., 10¾@0. Feathers, 35@40. Flour—Family, \$7 00@0 00; Superfine, \$6 50@\$0 (0; Fine, \$6 00@0 00; Scratched, \$5 50. Grain—Corn, 85@9); Wheat, \$1 10@1 20; Oats, 50@00; Peas, 50a 85; kys, 90@100. Hides-Dry, 11@12; Green, 5@0. Lard, 14@15. Salt-Liverpool, (Sack) \$1 50@\$1 60. Cotton-No change Corn-In demand. Flour-We reduce our quotations ton all grades. Oats-Wanted. Virgin dip Turpentine I 95, yellow 2 05, hard 1 05. Spirits

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.---Dip Turpentine, continues steady at \$2 35 and 2,40 in the rough. Scrape, \$1, 30 to 1,40, Tar, \$1, 25 to 1,35 according to quality and

Corn---52 to 55c. per bushel.

THE SALE of the Perishable Property belonging to the Lestate of Jas. Williams, deceased, will take place on the premises of the said deceased, near Kenansville, Duplin Go., on TUESDAY, the 16th of December, inst. This property consists of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, logs, Farming Utensils, Corn Fodder, &c., &c. Terms, six months' eredit, purchasers giving notes and approved security before the property will be delivered.

FURTHER NOTICE. THE UNDERSI INED having, at the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Duplin, qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Williams, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment; also, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or

this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HARPER WILLIAMS,
JAMES C. WILLIAMS, Kenansville, Dec. 5.-14-1t

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep BADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS.

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with prompt-ness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON, Importer and Manufacturer of Harness. No. 59 Canal street, New York, and

No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTAB-



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which

and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage. Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. CORN MEAL—The stock on market is fully fair, and we note only a limited demand. No receipts from the country, Sound, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, CATTLE, HORSES, and STOCK, belonging to the estate, will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond At the same time and place about FIFTY VALUABLE NEGROES, MEN, WOMEN and BOYS, will be hired

out for one year, the hirers giving bond with good security.
THOS. C. MOORE, Administrator, Dec. 4th, 1856 75-3t-14-ts 3.000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Har-The week's operations reach 1,128 bales at II to 12 cents rison Creeks, in the county of New Hanever, on accommoas extremes. We quote middling 11 cents, strict middling dating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly EMPTY BARRELS-The market is completely overstocked Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly

> ing application to either of the subscribers. JOHN COWAN. R. H. COWAN, J. L. MEARES. 75-1w-14-tf.

Herald copy.

500 ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE

Wilmington. \$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his

lodgment in any jail so that I can get him. JAMES DARBY Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856.